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ican Conference and originated at its first conference. It functions between the sessions in considering and reporting upon the larger problems of the two Americas. The United States' section of this body got legislative sanction for its existence and its functioning in February, 1915, and in April its members proceeded to Buenos Aires, there to sit with the commission at its first meeting, seventy members being in attendance.

The plans then and there laid have been exceptionally fruitful in bringing to pass betterments in trade, transportation, and protection of trade-marks. Much has been done by suasion and by the pressure of expert opinion of public officials and leaders in business. The work of the commission has been carried on at a miraculously low cost because so much of the service has been voluntary. It is the opinion of Professor Moore that the American republics control the future of the world on its material side through the potential wealth of the two hemispheres, the development of which has only just begun.

One of the most important of the papers read at the Conference was by Hon. Huston Thompson, of the Federal Trade Commission, who dealt with "Unfair Competition in International Trade and Commerce." In it he argued for a national trade-mark by Congress, which, when used on exported goods, would be an assurance that they were exactly the articles purporting to be sold. Basing his plea on the wholesome effect which the Trade Commission had had in reducing unfair business in the United States, he urged the Latin republics to erect a similar probing tribunal. With such a group of national bodies in existence, what more natural than the ultimate demand for an International Trade Commission?

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom succeeds to the place formerly filled by the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace. It is a federal organization, made up of national sections, of which there are now such in Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, is chairman of the executive committee. This month the League begins the publication of an organ to be called *Pax et Libertas*, to be issued monthly, with special supplements quarterly, and to be edited and published in Geneva.

British authority in Egypt, as defined by General (now Viscount) Allenby when, in December, he was assigned the difficult and unpleasant task of undoing the marplot work of civilian predecessors, was thus conceived. We quote from his proclamation:

"The policy of Great Britain in Egypt is to preserve autonomy in that country under British protection, and to develop the system of self-government under an Egyptian ruler.

"The object of Great Britain is to defend Egypt against all external danger and the interference of any foreign power; and at the same time to establish a constitutional system in which—under British guidance as far as may be necessary—the Sultan, his ministers, and the elected repre-

sentatives of the people may, in their several spheres and in an increasing degree, co-operate in the management of Egyptian affairs.

"His Majesty's Government has decided to send to Egypt a mission which has as its task to work out the details of a constitution to carry out this object; and in consultation with the Sultan, his ministers and representative Egyptians, to undertake the preliminary work which is required before the future form of government can be settled.

"It is not the function of the mission to impose a constitution on Egypt. Its duty is to explore the ground; to discuss, in consultation with the authorities on the spot, the reforms that are necessary, and to propose, it is hoped, in complete agreement with the Sultan and his ministers, a scheme of government which can consequently be put into force."

This position, it will be noted, however liberal in temper it may be, assumes a full British right to dispose of the matter, sets aside any claim of Turkey to any measure of sovereignty, and makes whatever may come in the way of meeting "nationalistic" demands a matter of "grace." This the Egyptian prime minister denied, and, denying, resigned. The Lord Milner Commission, attempting to get at the facts, has been met with refusal of the Egyptians to testify, and the revolution in behalf of "self-determination" has grown, taking on, as it proceeds, not only aggressive and "physical force features," but also becoming intertwined with an anti-Christian crusade which is sweeping through North Africa. The point of view of a majority of the Egyptians is reflected in the following quotation from the leading Arabic journal of the country. It says:

"The Egyptians, without exception, declare to the residency that they cannot accept legislature from it, and will not approve any system that comes from its side. They consider the 'protectorate' as false, for it comes from one party without the demand of the other party, and because, according to the confession of England, it was proclaimed under special circumstances which required the step. If England was required to proclaim it, as it pretends, the act should be removed as a result of the disappearance of its causes. Not one of the Egyptian nation dares to suggest that the commission should be negotiated with for the confederation of a legislative or constitutional system for the country. This attitude on our part does not mean mere stubbornness, but means that we understand that we are free, and that accordingly we should draw up the legislative or constitutional system that suits us best. The interference of England with our affairs is, therefore, an unjustifiable intervention."

Not without significance is the fact that the Egyptian "nationalists" have had a delegation in Washington; that their cause has found a sponsor in Senator Owen, of Oklahoma; that their arguments have been heard by representatives of the legislative arm of government, if not by the executive; and that hence to Irish claims against Great Britain are now added those of Egypt, as matters of debate in the United States.

Japanese Christians next October will be the host of 1,000 foreign delegates to the World's Sunday School Convention. The burden as well as the privilege of this feat will rest on the 160,000 members of the National Sunday School Association; but it has co-operating with

it the best elements of the foreign community in Tokio and the unequivocal support, moral and financial, of many of the highest officials of the government and important statesmen in and out of office, who, though not always Christian in faith, yet realize the significance of the event and the importance of its being a success. Westward the course of conventions takes its way—the Democratic National Convention to nominate a President this summer meets for the first time on the Pacific coast; and as Japan is drawn more and more into the orbit of international activities on a large scale, whether religious, scientific, economic, or political, she will see more and more of international gatherings.

Bolshevik "boring-in" in Asia, combined with recent military victories in Russia, naturally are giving much concern to British statesmen with Indian and other Asiatic possessions in mind. The point of view of the aggressive, "militarist," direct-action group of elder British public officials, as they face this situation, is reflected perfectly in the letter of Lord Sydenham to the London *Times*. He said:

"I cannot help viewing the whole situation in the Far East with grave anxiety. In Europe Bolshevism will ultimately exhaust itself. The terror cannot be indefinitely prolonged, as the French revolutionaries discovered, but central Asia may remain for years a source of danger. If India escapes, Persia may become involved; Khorassan lies open to Bolshevik activities, while Lenine's agents can control the Caspian the northern provinces may come under the curse.

"The disastrous delay in the Turkish settlement has provided opportunities for intrigues between Enver Pasha and the Moscow tyrants, which are only beginning to bear fruit. China may be too vast and too disjointed to become a field for Bolshevik action, but there are possibilities of fomenting anti-western agitation in the chaotic republic. By the irony of fate it is the former Kaiser, prophet of the Eastern peril, who has let loose forces which have made it a reality.

"The strength and stability of British rule in India have proved throughout the Far East a bulwark against reaction. Now that it is being steadily undermined, the danger of a cataclysm, far exceeding in its effects upon the Western world anything that the history of Asia records, looms darkly before us. The inventors of the parrot cry, "Hands off Russia," and their dupes may before long realize the terrible responsibilities which they have incurred."

From the military standpoint, the outlook, according to Sir Frederick Maurice, is grave. Writing in the *Daily News*, he says:

"The Bolsheviks have completely broken through the barrier in the East, and their road to Tashkend, Samarkand, and Bokhara is now open. They can now establish direct communication with Persia, Afghanistan, and the northwest frontier of India. Reports from Russia indicate that they are preparing to take advantage of that fact.

"If we attempt to shut Bolshevik Russia off from the West, and are at the same time unable to close the roads to the East, it is obvious that we shall be tending to drive her in the very direction in which she can do us the most damage. As usual, the policy of compromise has left us on the horns of a dilemma, and it will not be easy to come down off them."

Germany's attitude, domestic and foreign, as defined by President Ebert, of the German Republic, in a message to the New York *World* January 1, contained the following pregnant comments:

"Militarism and imperialism having definitely been replaced in Germany by the principles of a democratic government and the League of Nations idea, a new régime, it is true, has been firmly established and is supported by an overwhelming majority of our people. However, on the one hand the obligations imposed upon Germany at Versailles to deliver for trial in foreign courts a number of German officers and officials, if insisted upon, may cause serious turmoil, even civil war. On the other hand, our economic situation points in the direction of a crisis of such severity that the very foundations of the young republic may be shattered.

"The population at large is severely suffering from the manifold evil consequences of the starvation blockade, while the factories, despite the growing desire of the workmen to work full time, are mostly idle for the lack of raw materials. The worst feature, however, is our financial situation, particularly the fact that without sufficient reason German money has sunk in foreign markets to a small fraction of its pre-war value, and is therefore unsuitable for purchasing in sufficient quantities the much needed foreign foodstuffs and raw materials.

"Admittedly the gold cover of our notes is far below the safety mark indicated in the text books of political economy. However, Germany still possesses one great asset which ought to offer as good a guarantee for her economic renaissance as billions in gold bars, namely, the German people's honest will and their singular capacity to work. I firmly hope that on the strength of that guarantee it may be possible for us to secure within the immediate future an adequate foreign loan, which alone can help us out of unprecedented difficulties."

Holland, now that the Peace Treaty is signed and the League has begun functioning, will be the first of the powers to make the needed cash loans, while Mr. Hoover's organization, functioning through the American Friends' Relief Organization corps, is providing food where it is sorely needed.

The Franco-Italian Pact of 1902, details of which were first given January 1 by the French ambassador to Rome, was a "secret" one and sheds light on Italy's neutral but essentially friendly attitude toward France when the latter was attacked by Germany via Belgium in 1914; but its essential ethical import is only clearly understood when it is recalled that Italy, when the treaty was secretly agreed to, was Germany's supposed preferential friend and ally. Camille Barreré, the French diplomat, who disclosed the existence of the treaty, in his speech at Rome defined the ethics of the situation from the French position and incidentally made a plea for "secret" diplomacy which has historical interest. He said:

"Two things are confused which have nothing in common with secret diplomacy. If I followed directions contrary to those of my government I would practice secret diplomacy, but when I keep silent on state affairs which I negotiate with the government to which I am accredited, I simply accomplish an elementary duty without which the nations

would constantly be at each other's throats. Many unpleasant and delicate affairs are arranged which if divulged would deeply disturb the tranquillity of the peoples.

"Proof of this has just been demonstrated in a striking manner. The Franco-Italian agreement of 1900, eliminating all causes of conflict in the Mediterranean and tracing reciprocal spheres of influence in Africa, was followed by an agreement in 1902 establishing that in case of an aggressive war either country would maintain strict neutrality, even in case one of them was obliged to declare war to defend her honor and safety. What the two governments agreed contained nothing clandestine, nothing which could not be confessed. But if we recall the situation in Europe then it will be easily understood that knowledge of the agreements by those who had an interest in making them ineffective would have been a grave danger.

"France still wanted peace while the Central Powers prepared for war. If the Teuton powers had known the ties about to be established between the two great Latin peoples they would have done everything to break them off. Such an attempt would have put the peace of the world in danger, hastening the hour in which our adversaries determined to consolidate their hegemony by iron and fire. The French and Italian governments were, therefore, wise to keep their agreements a secret, which was never violated."

Letter Box

CORRESPONDING WITH GERMAN AND MEXICAN YOUTH

ANDOVER, N. H., *January 10, 1920.*

MR. A. D. CALL:

I am beginning a very interesting and what I consider a most important line of work connected with the international correspondence. I have felt for a long time that we must try to make friends with German youth or there would be danger that they would grow up without faith in God or man and would thus become a menace to the world. I wrote last July to Carolina Wood, the "Quaker Ambassador" in Berlin, regarding correspondence with German boys and girls. She was deeply interested and gathered the addresses of ten schools to send me. She wrote me they were starving for friendship as well as for food, and that our letters would mean so much to them in the "awful winter before them, when, again like primitive man, they would have to fight with hunger and cold for their very existence."

There is still so much bitterness in our schools as a whole, I fear, that I decided it would be best to begin this work through the Friends' schools, as there would be no danger of misunderstanding. During a visit to New York, I visited the famous Quaker school in Westtown, Pa., talked to the boys and girls there, and started a good movement. I saw Friends in Philadelphia and have secured the most active co-operation with the secretaries of the Young Friends of both the orthodox and Hicksite branches. Several Friends' colleges have taken it up. I suggested that Christmas cards be sent the German boys and girls, if we could get some names in season. A number of names were received from three schools and the cards were sent.

I am happy to report that I have already received over thirty letters from Germany, all interesting and revealing a fine spirit. The first letter received was written in English by a girl eighteen years of age. Such letters cannot help creating a better feeling. Boys have written such touching letters, are so eager to grasp a friendly hand, it is very pathetic.

I have had a number of letters from Dr. Emmel's school in Berlin. Dr. Emmel wrote me a beautiful letter; said he should work ardently for a "true world peace." I have never been so moved by any part of the correspondence as I am by this attempt to heal the wounds of war. No League

of Nations can work with Germany ostracised. I do not know of any more patriotic or more constructive work our young people can be engaged in than this.

I am now trying to get in touch with schools in Mexico through Quaker schools there. I shall start that correspondence in Proctor Academy here at Andover. It will not be necessary to confine that to the Friends' schools. I consider it most important that we establish friendly relations with Mexican youth. If you can through the *ADVOCATE* interest the readers in these two movements, I shall be very grateful. I shall be glad to answer any inquiries regarding this matter. Through the *ADVOCATE* I ought to be able to get in touch with people who would be glad to extend this movement. There are wonderful possibilities in it, but it should become countrywide.

Very sincerely yours,

MARY N. CHASE.

BOOK REVIEWS

New Ideals in the Planning of Cities, Towns, and Villages.

By *John Nolen*. American City Bureau, New York City. Pp. 139.

This is one of a series of books prepared for the Overseas Army, A. E. F., by the Department of Citizenship of the Army Educational Commission. But the armistice came and it was not studied or used by the officers and soldiers. Since it was prepared "to present fundamental principles and stimulate intelligent study of the problems of citizenship," as well as to aid in the planning of cities, towns, and villages; and since with the post-war period there have come innumerable problems of housing, town planning, and making life decent for dwellers in urban regions, at home and abroad, the book is very timely and serviceable. The author has an exceptionally high reputation in his profession, not only for knowledge of the history, theory, and technique of town and city building, but also for gifts as an expositor of the same in a way to reach plain people. Persons and communities faced with lack of adequate housing conditions, such as is characteristic of the western world, will find this little book, with its concise text, many illustrations, and hopeful spirit, an admirable guide to the way out.

Racial Factors in Democracy. By *Phillip Ainsworth Means*.

Marshall Jones Co., Boston. Pp. 247, with bibliography. \$2.50 net.

Mr. Means is a young man with a rising fame among anthropologists, who combines the double function of a progressive-spirited American business man trading and manufacturing in Peru and of a trained scholar making himself conversant with the special qualities, the origins, and the possibilities of the native races of Latin America. In our last number we cited his recent discussion of the Mexican problem as a man views it who knows its race history, and in this book there is additional and cumulative evidence of the value to statesmen and internationalists of all types of his own and other men's researches showing how government is shaped by cultural and racial relationships and by differing systems of colonization and dependency rule.

What especially pleases a reader of this book is its insistence upon the necessity of "race-appreciation," and of the duty of the more dominant peoples and "kulturs" to serve the lesser with an eye to their ultimate equality and not as permanent inferiors or dependents. The author at times writes as if he were a reactionary in the presence of many contemporary social phenomena; but when he comes to formally define his position and face the logic of his premises he usually turns out to be a progressive democrat, with faith in the ultimate perfectibility of the race and the inevitability of final rule by the majority and not by a minority. He also is sound in his internationalism and in his insistence on equality of rights between States and cultures. "Only thus," he says, "can a solid and permanent world civilization be built."

Progressive Religious Thought in America. By *John W. Buckham*. Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston. Pp. 340. \$2.00.

Professor Buckham, of the Pacific Seminary of the Univer-